

## Late Foreign News.

### Arrival of the Cambria.

The Steam ship Cambria arrived at Boston on Monday, June 2d, bringing papers to May 20th. So short a time elapsed between the sailing of the Great Western and the Cambria, there is no material difference in the aspect of affairs.

We are indebted, as usual, to Livingston and Wells Express, for a copy of Wilmer & Co's. European Times of May 20th, from which we take the following:—

We have expressed our opinions as fully relative to the present position of matters between England and the U. States on the subject of the Oregon territory, in the European Times which the Great Western carried out, that we deem it superfluous to go into the question again. The time which has elapsed since that steamer sailed has been too brief to admit of any change of public feeling on this side of the water. Indeed no change is likely to occur. We have given elsewhere, the spirit of the English press, on the news which the Cambria brought home last week, and our American friends can hardly fail to be gratified with the calm and dispassionate temper in which the subject is treated. Hopes are entertained that the intimation conveyed in one of the New York papers, that a special Minister, probably Mr. Van Buren—had been selected to the Court of St. James, for the purpose, if possible, of satisfactorily arranging the point in dispute. We can only repeat what we have before stated, that on the part of the British nation no desire exists to measure arms with the U. States about Oregon, the umbrage is to be found in the language of Mr. Polk; but all politicians appear to be agreed that the present is the true time—now or never—for bringing the affair to a conclusion.

**COMMERCIAL.**—The Cotton Market continues in a quiet state. Prices have receded fully a farthing per pound for middling qualities, but the better kinds of New Orleans has not been quite as depressed.

A London paper proposes the dissolution of the Hudson Bay Company's monopoly, and the opening of the Oregon Territory to British subjects on the terms of joint occupation with the United States, leaving the settlers to govern themselves. The settlers are governing themselves already.

Four Hindoo Brahmins are resident in London University, that on their return, they may diffuse a knowledge of the science among their countrymen.

There appears to be some misapprehensions as to the precise character in which Mr. Ashbel Smith has returned from Texas to this country. The facts are, we believe, simply these. Mr. Smith was, it may be recollected, up to a very few months, Charge d' Affaires of Texas, both in London and Paris.—After an absence of some years from Texas he solicited his recall. His request being granted, he left England. He was replaced in the Texan Mission to Europe by Gen. Terrell, late Attorney General of Texas. This appointment was made by President Jones, when the Congress of Texas was not in session, and on its assembling did not receive the approval of the Senate, and consequently became void. President Jones, has, therefore, reappointed Mr. Ashbel Smith; and that gentleman, consequently assumes the ordinary diplomatic functions of the mission, and has arrived in any special character.

Four thousand poor tenants in Ross shire Scotland, have been turned out of house and home by the "laird of the manor," the lands they cultivated being wanted for game preserves. A number of them, some aged and infirm, have taken refuge in a grave yard, and have pitched tents for a temporary shelter on the graves of their ancestors.

**TURKEY.**—The Ottoman government being determined to carry out its plans for the moral and physical amelioration of the country, has organized ten thousand commissions, destined to set out and visit in detail various portions of Asiatic and European Turkey, for the purpose of reporting upon the improvements that can be, without too heavy charge on the national resources, introduced to further public instruction, advance agriculture, commerce, trade, the means of communication, the establishment of hospitals and places of refuge for the poor, &c.

**PORTUGAL.**—A railway from Lisbon to Cintra is about to be made forthwith; and an English engineer is now at Lisbon, surveying the proposed line.

**RUSSIA.**—The government of Russia has applied to houses in Liverpool for the admission of Russian sailors into the mercantile Marine of Great Britain, which has alarmed the government of the latter.

The Russians are collecting vast armies for the conquest of Caucasus, not less it is said, than 180,000 men.

The merchants of Siberia are carrying on a great trade in the tusks of the Mastodon, which surpass the ivory of the elephant in whiteness and hardness.

**CONCEALMENT OF A NOBLE LORD IN A COAL CELLAR.**—Lord Northland vol-

ted with the Government on the May-ninth question; his vote was detained under novel circumstances. It was the noble Lord's intention to have gone out of the House of Commons without voting at all. He remained, however, in conversation with another member until the doors were locked, and retreat impossible. Lord Arthur Lennox, (one of the Lords of the Treasury) however, in pity for the noble viscount, hid him in a coal cellar. According to the rules of the house all members within the body of the house, must vote, and it being intimated to the speaker that Lord Northland was secreting himself, the speaker ordered the sergeant to fetch him from his lurking place, which he did among shouts of laughter; and then in gratitude, no doubt, to Lord Arthur Lennox, the noble lord voted with Ministers.

### From the New York Sun Republic of California.

The Mexican newspapers are dressed in mourning on account of the death of Jose Maria Santiago, president of the Senate.

The revolution is progressing in Upper California, and, as we have before stated, the Mexican authorities have been driven from that portion of the republic. The revolutionists were organizing a republican government with a President and a representative legislature modelled after the Legislature of the United States.

Thus speeds the cause of popular government; despotic systems are falling all around us by the force of public opinion, without the aid of war or conquering armies.

The revolution in Upper California is said to have commenced without the loss of a single life. The people informed the Governor that his exactions were cruel, oppressive and contrary to those principles of enlightened government which prevailed among the most intelligent and prosperous nations. They asked a withdrawal of certain proclamations and laws issued by order of the Mexican government. They had had no part in the enactment of those laws, and could not acknowledge the right of any body of men to impose laws upon them without their knowledge or consent. The Governor treated the people with contempt, and threatened instant death if they persisted in their demands. Alarmed for their personal safety the settlers resolve to risk their lives at once in a struggle for independence: the government herds, cattle, horses, &c., were driven from around the Governor's dwelling or Fort; scouting parties were stationed at a distance of some miles to cut off all supplies, and after a lapse of a few weeks messengers were despatched to the Fort to ascertain the disposition of Governor Micheltorena and his army. The armed settlers numbered two to one of the army. Resistance useless, and the Governor withdrew with his forces, leaving the country in possession of the settlers, who had proclaimed it independent, as the "Republic of California."

The President of Mexico in his despatches to Congress relative to raising three millions of dollars to carry on the war against the United States says: "The dismal question of Texas, the author of so many calamities and misfortunes to the republic, has arrived at a point at which its resolution is inevitable; and the solution of this most important question, ought to be useful and honorable to Mexico. The future welfare of the republic, her dignity and her independence, imperiously demand that she should never recognize or sanction the annexation of Texas to the United States. Such a recognition would be the preliminary step to the rapid and progressive occupation of all our territory by the ambitious and enterprising race of the North. Mexico would lose all by this occupation: her nationality, her independence; her name, her character, her creeds and customs, every thing most dear to man, and all which constitutes the power, the glory and the pride of nations."

The agency of the republic in London has been taken from Messrs Lizardi & Co. and given to J. Schneider & Co.

Santa Fe and New Mexico are agitated by a popular movement the district governments have been menaced by the people.

**A VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.**—Anderson, South Carolina, has been the scene of a destructive conflagration. The place has literally been laid in ashes and ruins, almost swept from existence. Although with but three hundred inhabitants, white and black, its damage is estimated at near \$50,000. An application for relief from the humanity of the citizens of Charleston, has been made by the authorities of the suffering village to the Mayor and Alderman, action will soon doubtless be taken on the subject.

**INCENDIARIES.**—We are informed that on Tuesday night last there were five attempts made in different parts of this town, to set fire to buildings, but fortunately none of them succeeded.—*Zanesville Aurora.*

## The Crops.

Below will be found notices relative to the crops, which we have cut from papers in different parts of the country.—*Statesman.*

From the Findley (Hancock co.) Farmer May 8.

The weather continues cold and dry. On Sunday morning last, ice was frozen in this place more than one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The corn generally has been frozen to the ground, and much we fear, must be replanted. The severe drouth is doing much injury both to the corn and wheat crops. Wheat is beginning to head and much of it is not a foot in height. All kinds of crops are suffering for want of rain, and from the cold. If a change does not take place soon in the weather, crops will fall very far short in this country.

From the Shield and Banner.

### THE WHEAT CROP A FAILURE.

There is but little doubt but in this section of Ohio we shall scarcely have half a crop of wheat owing to a great portion being winter killed, and the remainder seriously injured by recent heavy frosts, and dry weather. The prospects of the farmer, at the present, looks gloomy indeed, and unless we soon have copious rains, their fears of a general failure of crops will be realized. In an excursion through part of the country last week, we noticed a great many fields of wheat which were yellowed by the frost to the stem, with here and there a field that looked fresh and green and indicated a pretty good yield.—Corn was very much injured again on Saturday night last by a severe frost—of fruit we shall have scarcely any of any kind.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, dated,

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25th 1845.

The frost which occurred on the 8th inst. proves to be more injurious to the wheat and fruit than was at first anticipated. In this portion of the State there will not be an average wheat crop—but very little fruit of any kind. The corn will recover from its effects and will be a fair crop.

### THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

**THE WHEAT CROP.**—We have heard from most parts of the State since the late frosts, and think we are justified in saying that the wheat crop bids fair to be very large. A gentleman from Calhoun county informs us that he has been through most of that and Branch counties, and that the wheat never looked better. He thinks the crop will be much larger than any other ever raised in the State. Another gentleman who has passed through Eaton, Ingham and Livingston counties, gives a good account of the crops in those counties. The frost appears to have been much harder in this section than in the West or North. We have received a letter from Lapeer county which states that the frost did not injure the wheat in that section. Mr. Gantt, of Paw Paw, too, thinks the yield in Van Buren county will be large. Taking all this information together, we feel satisfied that our farmers will have a large yield of wheat. True, the corn and rye has been injured, and perhaps ruined; but the great staple of Michigan, and if nothing happens to blighten the prospect, they will be comparatively well compensated for their labor this year.—*Free Press.*

**Gov. DORR.**—We learn, says the Providence Herald, that the parents of Gov. Dorr availed themselves of a permission to visit their son in prison and they found him in a very bad state of health.

**MAKING READY FOR WAR.**—Fort Erie.—During the past few days, says the Buffalo Advertiser, surveys have been observed taking out the ground, near the ruins of old Fort Erie, in Canada, opposite our lighthouse; preparatory, it is said, to locating a new battery and breastworks for defence. The point of land selected is parallel with the mouth of our harbor and about two miles from a parallel with the new redoubt now in progress of erection by our Government on Prospect Hill. The distance from the lighthouse to the Canada shore is 2,600 yards, (a mile & a half, less fractions,) and the location chosen by our neighbors commands the Niagara at that point, while our new work is much higher and beyond the reach of any battery that could be erected on the opposite shore, still too far from this harbor to counteract the influence of the proposed Canadian fortification. The Niagara is six hundred yards wide at Prospect Hill.

Brother Jonathan is no idle spectator of John Bull's movements. The New York News of Wednesday, says: "Orders were received by Col. Pierce, commander of Fort Adams, New Port, R. I., last Saturday, to have all the cannon in the fort mounted immediately. We hear of similar orders being received at our eastern fortresses."

### Accident at the Camden Race Course.

We received by the Sunday evening mail, says the Cincinnati Atlas of the 5th inst., vague accounts of a dreadful accident caused by the falling of three

pavilions at the Camden race course; and that from 50 to 200 persons were killed. Believing that the account was greatly exaggerated, or entirely fictitious, we refrained from publishing it in our paper of yesterday. By the mail of last evening, however, we learned that an accident did occur, by the falling of a portion of the pavilion, whereby some fifteen or sixteen persons were more or less injured. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

The building was a range of two pavilions, one above the other, and about 50 or 60 feet long. The part which fell was about thirty feet in the center, and about 8 or 10 in the middle or south part or wing. "The scene" continues the Ledger, "was one of awful excitement for a few minutes; the crowd rushed to the spot, and commenced removing the fallen timbers, and dragging out the wounded."

We have ascertained the names of some sixteen persons more or less injured, who were dragged out of the ruins, and laid upon the grass, or taken upon boards and doors to the tavern. Many, however, who had the ground, and some who were seriously wounded were taken away in cabs.

It was believed, at the time that some fifty or sixty persons had been killed, and it seemed a providential circumstance that there were not. Fortunately, however, a portion of the back part was sustained by a tree. A part of the roof fell against this part, and remained standing in an inclined position; the persons who went down it escaped with slight injury.

**FIRE AT LAFAYETTE.**—A most disastrous fire occurred in Lafayette Indiana, on the night of the 26th ult. The fire originated in the stables of the American Hotel, which were consumed before assistance could be afforded, six horses perished in the flames. The devouring element soon reached the Hotel, and from thence spread over almost the entire block, one of the finest in the city. Loss from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The furniture in the American was insured for \$2,000.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, whose object was plunder.—*Trum. Dem.*

### Extensive Fire in New York.

A fire broke out about half past 12 o'clock on Saturday night in the extensive stables of Palmer and Peters, in Eighteenth street, between sixth and seventh Avenues, and was not arrested until it reached Twentieth st., consuming in its course the whole of the two blocks, with scarcely an exception.—Mr. Palmer lost twenty-five valuable horses, but succeeded in saving his carriages and other property. The fire embraces from sixty to seventy houses, mostly frame, and have thrown about three hundred families out of home and a shelter. In fact, so rapid was the progress of the fire, that many escaped with barely their night clothes.

In addition to the heavy loss of Mr. Palmer, we learn that Doctor Wells owned about eight houses. Mr. Livingston four, and several others two or three, but the bulk were occupied by their respective owners, who have thus lost their little all. We were unable to ascertain the extent to which the property was insured; but doubtless the loss is very great.

The extent to which the conflagration spread is mainly attributable to the fire just preceding it in the First district, leaving but few engines any where in the vicinity—added to which the wind blew a perfect gale from the southwest. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary, and a rumor is current in the vicinity that a man had been arrested on suspicion.—*Morning News.*

The Spirit of opposition still rages between the different lines of steamboats upon the river, and passengers can be accommodated in first class steamers at any price, from fifty cents down to a levy.—This is a ruinous price of fare for a distance of a hundred and sixty miles, and will not pay for the fuel used in accomplishing the passage. One would be led to suppose that steamboating was any thing but a profitable business; but such would not appear to be the fact, if we take into consideration the rapid increase of boats for the past few years. There are now ten passenger boats plying between this city and New York. In addition to these, there are two new boats—the Niagara, for the Troy company, and the Kip Van Winkle for the Express line—in progress of completion. They will be finished, and ready to take their stations upon the river, early in June.—*Albany Atlas.*

They laid the corner-stone of a new Masonic Hall at Cincinnati last week. The Enquirer says:

After going through with the ceremonies and depositing several articles, such as a copy of the Cincinnati Directory, several American coins, the speech of J. Q. Adams made at the Observatory, &c., the procession formed and moved to Westley Chapel. There an address was spoken by Mr. Strick-

land, which was listened to with seeming admiration by a large gathering of ladies, and as many gentlemen as could gain admittance.

### Bank of St. Clair.

The following extract of a letter we copy from the Cleveland Daily Plaindealer of the 9th inst.

DETTROT, June 4th.

The Bank of St. Clair still keeps its own secrets, for the same reason, we suppose, that "dead men tell no tales." The conduct of corporate bodies, says Lacon, would incline one to think criminality with them was a matter of calculation rather than of conscience, since the individuals composing these bodies, provided they can divide the weight of the odium attached to an obnoxious proceeding, have no objection to the full weight of the profit and the whole weight of the guilt. From what we can learn here, there is no prospect of a statement from the Bank at present.—The people of Michigan have comparatively little interest in the matter, as there was but a slight circulation here when the Bank went down, and that has been mostly taken up by the merchants of Detroit, at or near par.

There is no demand for the Bills except to pay debts due the Bank, and as the Smiths are now its principal debtors, it remains for them to fix a value to the bills in Ohio, where the circulation is now mostly to be found. We are informed the Bank has real estate security to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars on part of the loans to that firm, which, should it become forfeit to the Bank, will help to redeem its circulation. The Smiths, however, are known to be the bank and will not be apt to force collections against themselves. This is one of the beauties of Michigan banking, Stockholders and Directors turning speculators, and loaning themselves money to carry on their speculations, the people only running the risk. There is a better feeling towards this bank in Detroit than in Cleveland, perhaps because its citizens have suffered less by its failure. Some suppose its bills are in fact worth near their face, and will yet be redeemed. Among such, we find the old President, Mr. Cook, who says, next December will see the Bank clear of debt, and from 80 to 100,000 dollars of assets to divide among its stockholders. At several of the stores we saw placards, saying, St. Clair money taken at 50-75 cents, and at one place at par for goods. Brokers pay 50 cents in cash.

The water was let into the new Aqueduct over the Allegheny river on Monday, the 2nd inst. Some ten or more boats passed over. The Transportation companies had already removed to their warehouses, and the canal basin was once more a scene of active business.

**WISCONSIN PHALANX.**—The St. Louis New Era says: "The Fourier Association located in Fond du Lac county, appears to be quite flourishing. The domain consists of 2,000 acres, lying in a beautiful valley, midway between Freen and Rush lakes. A stream runs through it, affording all hydraulic power wanted by an extensive Association, and the country around is elevated, dry, and very healthy. The Phalanx now numbers 114 persons, 50 of them laboring men. Three hundred acres under fence, and preparations making to put in 600 acres of wheat the present season. The Phalanx, we think, was commenced last season."

**HOL FOR OREGON.**—The following information concerning the Oregon emigrants has been furnished us by a friend: The first company consisted of 98 males over 16 years of age, 58 females over 14 years of age. There were 64 wagons, 453 oxen, 649 loose cattle, 172 horses, 185 guns. This company passed the Great Nemaha Sub Agency on the 4th of May, 1845. The Captain is Mr. Everett. The second company consisted of 95 males over 16 years, 60 females over 14 years, 71 males under 16, and 57 females under 14. There were 435 work oxen, 614 loose cattle, 78 mules and horses, 68 wagons, and 173 guns and pistols. This company is commanded by D. Luther, and passed the same station on the 6th of May last.

The third company was commanded by Capt. Parker, and consists of 60 males over 16 years of age, and 100 women and children. There were 43 wagons, 260 work cattle; 340 loose cattle, 61 horses and mules, and 90 fire arms. This company passed the same place on the 10th of May.

The whole number of persons is 738, of work cattle 1,158, of loose cattle 1,228 of wagons 165, of horses and mules 211, and fire arms 334. These emigrants are of high character and well provided for the expedition. These companies composed the advance guard of the main expedition which left Independence.—*St. Louis Reporter, May 29.*

A large body of Prussian emigrants (Lutherans) have lately settled in Niagara county, N. Y.

**FRUIT.**—The predictions and apprehensions of the loss of the fruit crops by the late spring frosts, have not so far been realized. In the Baltimore market we have had, and continue to have, an abundance of fruits, as they successively ripen. So it is in all parts of the country we hear

from. The extreme South have already passed through the strawberry season, and are luxuriating upon peaches. We are feasting upon the delicious berry, and horticulturalists promise that we shall have a good crop of the peach. The strawberry is already ripening in Rhode Island, as we see that the editor of the Providence Journal chronicles—he having been, very properly, furnished with a dish from "the first of the season." In Boston, they are preparing to receive them—and the Journal announces with evident satisfaction, that "pears, cherries and peaches look well, and will probably furnish fruit enough for all practical purposes."—*Balt. American.*

### From the Pennsylvania.

The recent explosion of the Bank of St. Clair, Michigan, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and a circulation of more than half a million, together with the towering and doubtful condition of many other banks in that section, not only in Michigan but in Ohio, and the failure of several large commercial houses connected with it, have produced an excitement almost unprecedented, and seem to have aroused the people to a realization of their insecurity under the present reprehensible system of banking, with no safe-guard and but few restrictions.

The enormous issues of the Bank of St. Clair, and the remarkable industry which it manifests from all accounts, its agents exhibited in extending its circulation through all parts of the West, can leave no doubt that the disastrous result was either produced by the most wild and reckless speculation, or by a determination of the directors to get as much of their paper out as possible, and suspend with full hands. In either case the result affords an insight into their mode of operations, and it is confidently hoped a lesson so dearly bought will not be lost upon the community. As is ever the case with the failure of such institutions, the loss has fallen principally upon those least able to bear it; and widely as were the issues of this rotten institution diffused through every part of the State in which it was located, it will be seen from the extracts below, that the people of Michigan are by no means the only sufferers. The law prohibiting incorporated banks of other States from establishing agencies in Ohio, for the circulation of their paper, having been repealed by the last Ohio Legislature of that State, this bank seems to have eagerly embraced the opportunity, and flooded the country with its worthless issues, so that at the time of its failure they constituted a large portion of the paper circulation in a considerable part of Ohio and other sections of the West, and the loss now falls heavily not only on business men, but on the agricultural and laboring classes; scattered and located at almost every point where energy and enterprise could be useful, and where such a disaster will be most severely felt.

It cannot be but that these enormous issues of corporate privileges, which are becoming of such frequent occurrence, will ultimately lead to a more sound and correct feeling in relation to our monied institutions, and convince the people that speculative financiers are unsafe bankers, and the last persons in the world who should have control of banking institutions with power to manufacture money to order and to any amount. In no section of the country have the people been plundered to that extent by bank failures, that they have in Ohio and Michigan. Their "Red Dog" and "Wild Cat" currencies have for years been eating up the substance of the people, and destroying their prosperity, and it may be regarded as the harbinger of better times, that the citizens of those States have now taken hold of the subject at their public meetings, at many of which the standard has been boldly planted upon the principle of individual liability, and State's Prison penalty, and a determination manifested ere long, to raise the cry of extermination, unless the practices which have been carried on so long by these swindling concerns are stopped. There can be no good reason why those who plunder under the shelter of a bank charter, shall not be regarded in the same light as those who commit the same crimes on the public highway; and there can be no security to the people until our legislatures enact and enforce wholesome and salutary laws and restrictions against bank swindling.

In reference to the failure of the Bank of St. Clair, and the discredit which attaches to the issues of several other banks, by which their notes are depreciated from 25 to 50 per cent. the Detroit Free Press uses the following language, which may be regarded as the indication of the future course of the Democracy of Michigan, upon the question of which it treats:

"The people of Michigan, we doubt not, have learned wisdom from the past and will not submit to any more bank charters being given, for the purpose of robbing them. The time to prevent the organization of banks is when application is made to the Legislature for acts of incorporation. The past must have satisfied all, but those determined not to be satisfied, that the nearer we approach the standard of hard money the better we are off, and the less the danger of fluctuation in the price of produce. Banks should be made to do business safely. The individual liability clause in bank charters has been a cardinal principle of the democrats, and has always been opposed by the whigs. We believe with this safe-guard the people would be less liable to losses by failures, and banks would be conducted much more carefully. When the late banking law of Ohio was before the Legislature, the democrats in a body asked for this security, and the whigs in a body opposed it. It has ever been so. The two great parties have been divided on the bank question, since the first charter of a national bank; but experience has taught the great mass of the whig party to no longer follow their leaders. Numerous failures have taken place in this State within the last eight years, and not one of them has ever paid any thing to the bill holders. It is impossible that these things should be forgotten or passed by quietly. The time has now arrived, when bank charters should be met at the threshold, and that mark be marked who favors a charter without the stockholders and officers are made individually responsible for all debts of the bank. This course must be pursued, or we shall see no end to the suffering, which will be brought upon the farmer and laborer by these monied corporations and monopolies. The Advertiser censures us for confining ourselves to the broken banks alone. The truth is, the situation of a bank cannot be known at all times, and the first word of complaint that is heard, is the failure of the bank. If we were to warn the people against a par-